Greater Wellington Regional Council air quality monitoring programme





Tamsin Mitchell, GWRC NZ Centre for Sustainable Cities seminar, 9 May 2018



Air quality monitoring mandate

National Environmental Standards

Mandatory minimum standards for key air quality pollutants (PM10, CO, NO₂)

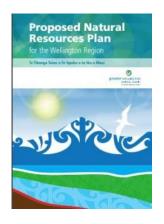


Outdoor air quality maintained or improved to 'acceptable' levels or better

Regional Land Transport Plan (LTMA)

Reduced harmful pollutants from transport









Wood smoke – home fires

Significant source of PM10 and PM2.5 emissions



Masterton, Wairarapa

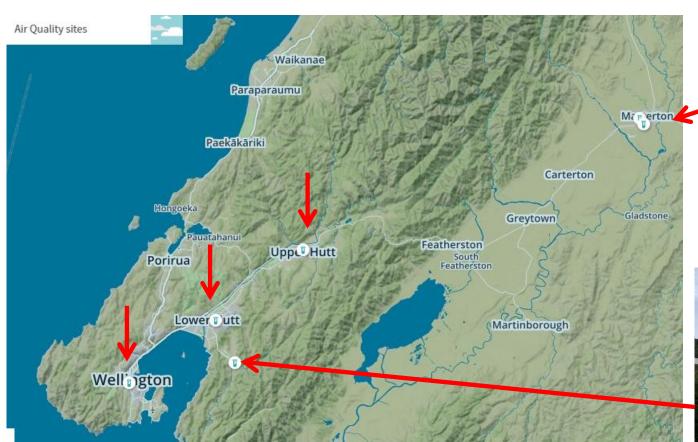


Raumati South, Kapiti





Core network – fixed stations



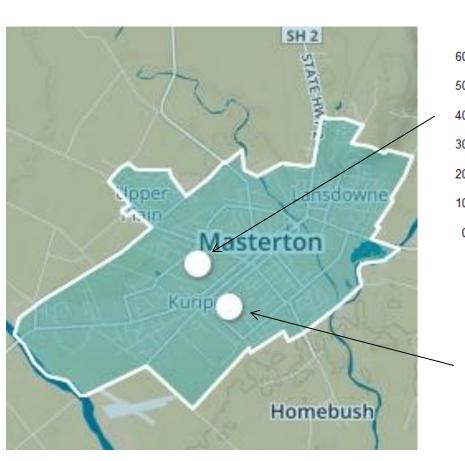




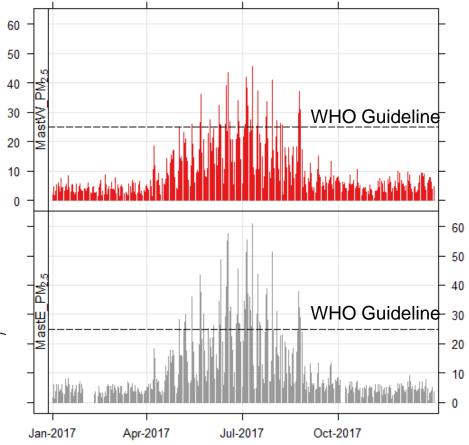
All monitoring sites comply with national environmental standards (apart from Masterton for PM10)



Wood smoke – PM2.5



Masterton PM2.5 daily average (2017)

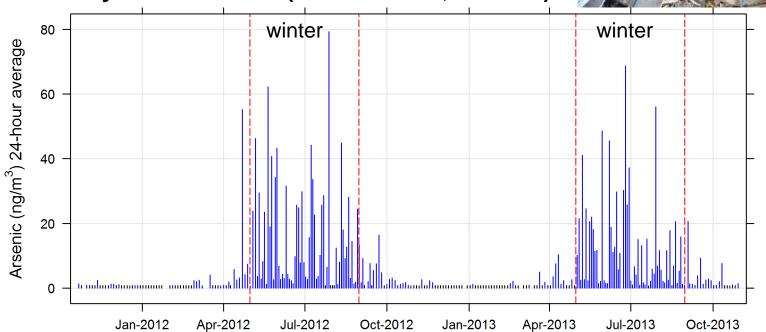


Wood smoke – air toxics

Co-emitted air toxics:

- Arsenic (burning treated timber)
- Lead (old painted timber)
- Benzo-a-pyrene (wood)

Daily arsenic levels (Wainuiomata, 2012-13)



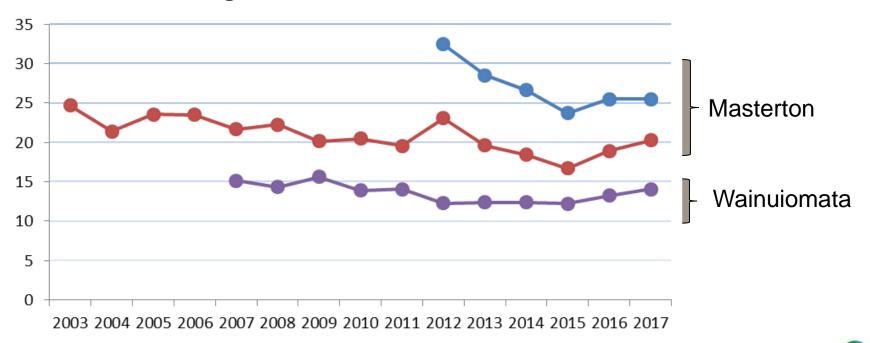


Wood smoke – trends

- Population shift away from solid fuels
- National wood burner emission standard
- Weather and climate patterns



Trends – average winter PM10





Traffic-related air quality

Significant source of NO₂





Traffic-related air quality

Wellington CBD monitoring site



Air pollutants measured:

- Nitrogen oxides (NOx, NO, NO₂)
- Carbon monoxide
- Black carbon
- PM2.5
- PM10
- Ozone (new)



Traffic-related air quality

Regional coverage through NO₂ passive monitoring tubes network







Peak (11 sites)

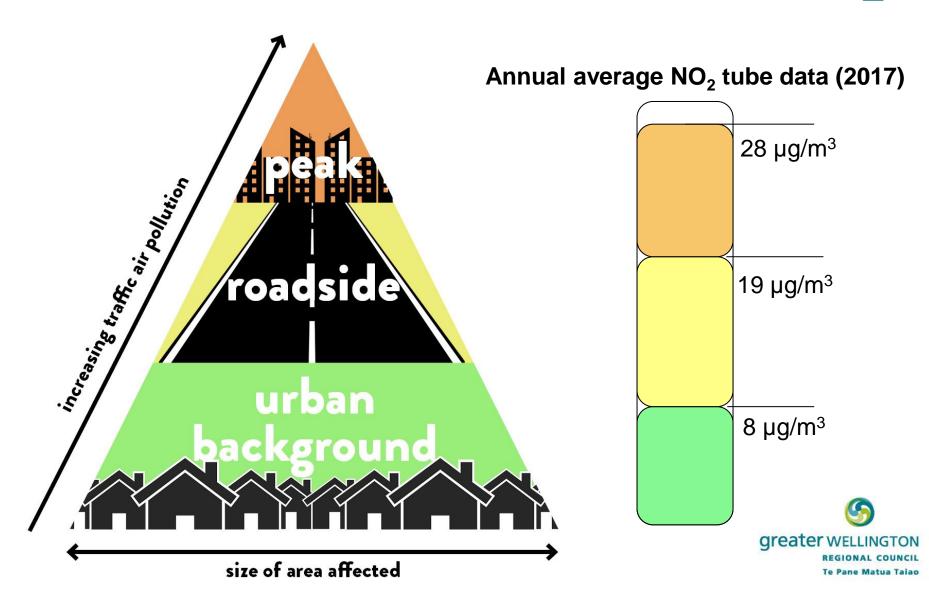
Roadside (11 sites)

Urban background (7 sites)

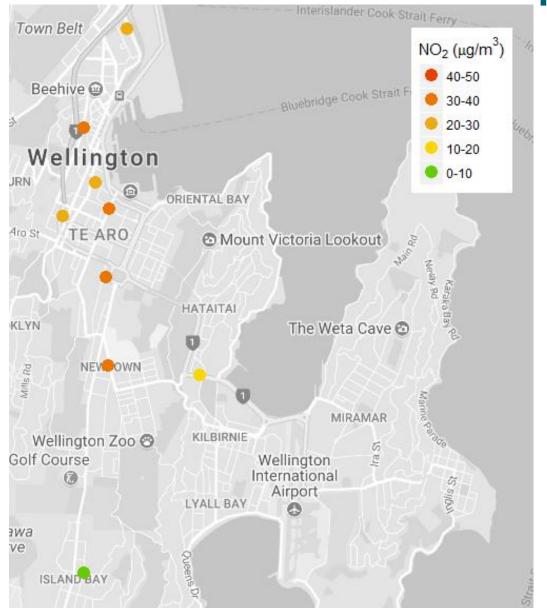
Mix of NZTA national network sites and GWRC regional sites



Traffic-related air quality – NO₂



Traffic-related air quality - trends



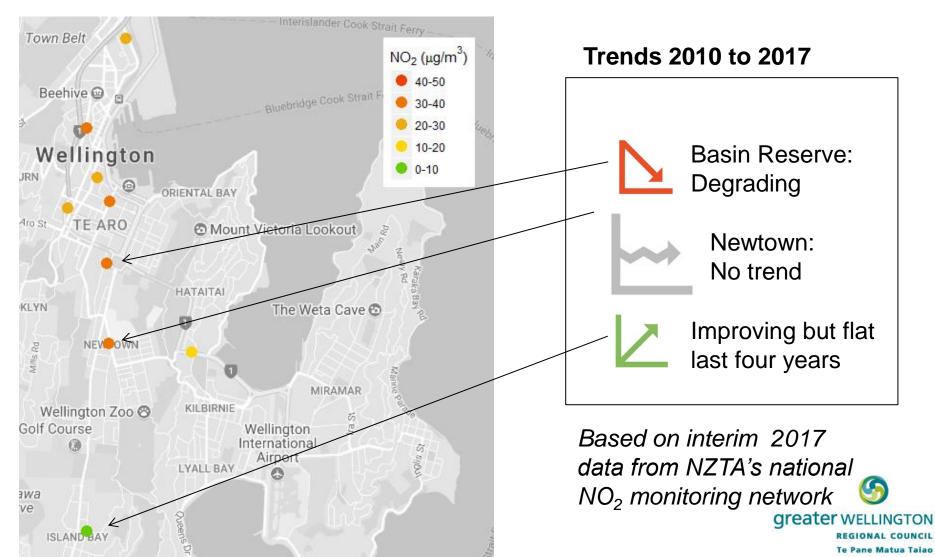
Annual average NO₂ tube data (2017)

Based on interim 2017 data from NZTA's national NO₂ monitoring network



Traffic-related air quality - trends

Annual average NO₂ tube data (2017)



Future aspirations

- Distributed networks for better coverage for other pollutants eg, fine particles and black carbon
- Public engagement and involvement (citizen science)
- Behaviour change improving burning practices
- Link to exposure studies



Acknowledgements











